

## LATEST NEWS.

Condensed for the Convenience of Hurried Readers.

The \$50,000 residence of General A. P. Dodge, at Danville, Wis., burned down while the house was filled with 175 guests, dancing.

The war ship Boston has been ordered to Hayti to relieve another one there. This is acting on the policy to not leave a vessel long exposed to yellow fever.

The Union Pacific and Rock Island trains were delayed by washouts, caused by a waterpout, which fell between Lawrence and Kansas City on the night of the 23d.

A story comes from Wichita about the abduction of a Mrs. Rhinehart, who said she was from Cincinnati. Another story says that Rhinehart is not her true name.

3 Hutchinson, Kan., has given one man a twenty-five years franchise for telephone, electric light and gas works.

The following appointments have been made in the interior department: Geo. L. Wilkinson, of Missouri, and Edwin S. Henry, of Kansas, fourth assistant examiners in the patent office.

England has sent a war ship to Behring Sea. As it looks now the old contest of 1829 between Russia and England, over dominion in those waters, will have to be again adjudged.

The president has appointed B. F. Gifferson, of Pennsylvania, to be second commissioner of treasury; S. B. Holliday, of Pennsylvania, to be commissioner of customs, treasury department.

Ten thousand dollars damage was done to fruit farms at Mount Vernon, Ia., by a hailstorm, which lasted nearly an hour and fell as large as hen's eggs and one drift was eighteen inches deep, seven hours after the storm.

Word has been received from Braidwood, Ill., that the miners at that place are parading the streets with arms, threatening to burn the mines and shoot all who go to work under price. The sheriff left for Braidwood with a posse.

The greatest monetary prize of the spring racing season, the great American stakes, worth \$30,000 to the winner, was decided at Grandstand, St. Carlo, the crack two-year-old, owned by August Belmont, was the winner.

A family living near Wichita, and also two steers and two horses, belonging to the head of the family, have been poisoned. The stock died. The people may die. It is believed that the well has been poisoned, but no one knows how.

At West Superior, Wis., the mayor has closed all the saloons in the city in anticipation of trouble between the striking coal miners and the police. The men reported to take their places. The men are working under a strong police protection.

Fred Ryan, son of the American minister to Mexico, who was in jail at Los Angeles, Cal., has been released, and has shipped as a cadet on a U. S. man-of-war, for a three years cruise. Mr. Ryan made good the \$225, which Fred had got by the Bristol Sisters endorsement.

Atchison sends out the news of two murders, one drowning and a business failure in one day. W. F. Proctor, a bachelor farmer, was found murdered; Sylvester Gifford lost a son by drowning; a negro is killed with a knife, and Salinger, the cigar man, gave heavy chattel mortgages.

The report of foreign missions made to the Presbyterian general assembly shows the total number of missionaries, male and female, to be 522. The total receipts of the board for the year amounted to \$847,492, which is \$53,687 less than for the previous year.

The east bound passenger train on the Texas & Pacific was robbed by masked men in the outskirts of the city of Dallas. The robbers beat the express messenger until he was unconscious, took his keys and got \$1,500 from the safe, pulled the bell cord, and when the train slowed up, escaped.

The latest about the Cronin murder is that Sullivan, the ice man, to whose place Dr. Cronin was decaying to see an employee, said to be hurt, on the night he was killed, has made a confession. The report says that Sullivan has told every detail of the plot and of the killing, implicating several persons.

"There is only one way to get satisfaction out of a public office," said President Harrison to a friend not long ago, "and that is to please yourself while you are in it. You cannot possibly give satisfaction to the rest of the people; no matter how you try and the more you try the less success you will have."

The southern terminus of the Houstonian road, at Wilson Point, turned with a starter of mile new brick buildings, coal bins, passenger depot and a large number of freight and passenger cars were burned. The New England Terminal company expended \$300,000 and the Houstonian company \$300,000 in improvements there.

At the State Sunday School convention at McPherson the state executive elected are: J. W. Redden, Topeka; J. E. Drake, Emporia; E. D. Linsley, Emporia; E. B. Sweet, Topeka; E. F. Stauffer, Abilene; J. W. Knight, Cottonwood Falls; J. G. Haskell, Topeka; M. S. Smaller, Hiawatha; B. C. Rash, Salina; and J. H. Fouch, Topeka. Nearly \$5,000 of the \$6,000 recommended to be raised was raised.

Better Than Oklahoma. 1,200 acres of the choicest land in the San Luis Valley, in Southern Colorado, all under fence, water-right secured and ditches ready for use. It will be sold as a whole or in quantities to suit the purchaser. It is the finest land in the valley, and is adapted to either farming or stock-raising. For price, terms, etc., address HENRY A. BUTLER, Alamosa, Colorado.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, May 23.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	\$3 45	6 30	
Range steers	none offered		
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 10	4 15	
SHEEP—Good medium	3 50	6 75	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	no bids		
CORN—No. 2	no bids		
OATS—No. 2	no bids		
RYE—No. 2	no bids		
BARLEY—Patents, per sack	2 00	6 10	
HAY—No. 2	3 20	4 00	
BUTTER—Full cream	15	16	
CHEESE—Choice	12	14	
BACON—Ham	11	14	
POULTRY—Hens	3 00	6 35	
Broilers	3 00	6 25	
Turkeys	3 00	6 25	
POTATOES—Home grown	20	6 25	
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Steers	3 00	6 40	
HOGS—Mixed	4 25	6 45	
SHEEP—Mixed	3 50	6 45	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	4 00	6 25	
CORN—No. 2	2 75	6 25	
OATS—No. 2	2 50	6 25	
RYE—No. 2	2 50	6 25	
BUTTER—Choice creamery	12 50	15	
CHEESE—Fresh	11 00	11 75	
PORE—Jolting	11 75	11 75	
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Native steers	3 50	6 40	
HOGS—Pair to good	3 10	6 30	
SHEEP—Pair to good	4 25	6 40	
WHEAT—No. 2	3 90	6 45	
CORN—No. 2	4 35	6 30	
OATS—No. 2	2 75	6 25	
RYE—No. 2	2 50	6 25	
BUTTER—Choice creamery	12 50	15	
CHEESE—Fresh	11 00	11 75	
PORE—Jolting	11 75	11 75	

## DOCTOR CRONIN.

The Celebrated Irish-American's Body Found.

Having Been Missing For Two Weeks the Body Is Found in a Sewer Naked and With Many Ghastly Wounds, But Is Fully Identified.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 24.—The dead body of Dr. P. H. Cronin, the Irish-American, who strangely disappeared from his home in Chicago two weeks ago, was found some distance north of the city in a sewer on Evanston avenue. A bloody towel was wrapped about the head. The rest of the body was stark naked.

A Catholic emblem which the doctor always wore next his skin suspended about his neck was untouched. On the dead man's head were a dozen deep cuts which had severed the scalp and indented the skull. It is the opinion of the police that Cronin was foully murdered and by some man who could not bring himself to disturb a Catholic trinket.

Much excitement was shown at detective headquarters when doubt as to the identity of the body was finally removed by definite message from Lake View. It was evident from the expressions of the officials that one of the first objects of the police will be to have a number of suspicious assertions explained; assertions made by supposed friends of Cronin.

Lieutenant Elliott will have these people at the inquest and demand an explanation in full. The detectives claim that they have been handicapped from the start by a lack of assistance from those who claimed to know all concerning the doctor's disappearance. Lieutenant Elliott said soon after the finding of the body: "I will have this information now or there will be some arrests."

Wholly accidental circumstances brought the corpse to light. A gang of laborers in the employ of the Lake View suburban government had been cleaning the ditches along Evanston avenue during the week. Foreman Roach and two men were working north of the east side of Evanston avenue, towards Fifty-ninth street. As they neared the catch basin at the corner they noticed a strong smell of putrefying flesh, and Roach pulled off the top of the catch basin with his spade and uncovered the body of Dr. Cronin. It had apparently been hastily pitched into the basin, for the head was underneath and the feet and legs were up in the air. The place where the corpse was discovered is about 300 yards from the Argyle park station of the Chicago & Evanston branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.

The man Woodruff, or Black, who, after a fortnight ago, confessed to having helped carry a trunk containing the corpse of a woman, from a barn in the city the night of Cronin's disappearance, was interviewed in jail. He manifested no surprise or discomposure when told the body of Dr. Cronin had been found north of where the trunk was discovered, but while he apparently talked freely about the matter he seemed careful not to go outside the story he had originally told. He repeatedly said that if he had not been locked up in jail he could and would have cleared up the trunk mystery before this time.

## A BOSTON CRANK.

A Boston Preacher Says Newspapers are Controlled by the Jesuits.

BOSTON, MASS., May 25.—Prof. Luther Townsend, of Boston University, has created a sensation at the meeting of the Congregational ministers by a savage onslaught upon the press of this country. Dr. Townsend has been active during the last winter in the crusade against Catholics that has been prosecuted in certain quarters here, and now he turns upon the American newspapers and charges them with being under Jesuit domination. Said he: "The editorial rooms of America and Great Britain are secretly bound to the Roman Catholic church. In Boston reports of Protestant meetings are suppressed and those of Catholic meetings are published before the public. There is not one of the large newspapers of the city that has not been working constantly in the interests of the Roman Catholic church. This conspiracy of the press of Boston to cheat the public of news and facts to which it is entitled, is a reproach to our civilization and the derision and scorn of all honest men. Those enslaved publications claim to be newspapers. Why endure their nonsense any longer, do you ask? Be patient." The speaker went on to tell of a Jesuit inquisitor sitting at the elbow of the reporter and a Jesuit inquisitor stands at the elbow of the editor—metaphorically or really. The press is gagged. "But," said the professor, "the sword has been drawn, the scabbard has been torn down, and the bridges have come to an end until the hand of this foreign power no longer shall be felt pressing with its withering touch upon journalism and all the free institutions of this country, which are as dear as life itself to every true American citizen."

## Mr. O'Brien Indignant.

LONDON, May 25.—Mr. Gladstone was presented at the session of the Parnell commission.

The cross examination of Mr. William O'Brien was continued by Attorney General Webster.

Mr. O'Brien declared that United Ireland his paper, worked according to constitutional methods, and advocated nothing but peaceful means to attain the end sought by the Irish parliamentary party. He admitted Ireland is a country which had been printed in United Ireland, which it was stated that Queen Victoria was only known in Ireland by her scarcely decently disguised hatred of Ireland, and by her inordinate jealousy.

He also admitted having written another article declaring that Earl Spencer would be the last strong Englishman who would attempt to rule Ireland by barbarism, paid perjury, butchery and the use of the rope. He admitted the authorship also of an article declaring that the chairman of the committee elected to receive the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his visit to Ireland, would be hunted from public life.

At this point Mr. O'Brien became excited and vehemently exclaimed: "He has been, and rather than to allow Englishmen to be deceived by a show of sham loyalty I am resolved to tell the truth." Continuing, Mr. O'Brien said he personally had never spoken disrespectfully or offensively about the Prince of Wales. No people, he declared, ever suffered more for loyalty than Irishmen and none profited more by their pretensions of loyalty than the people who oppressed them. If it was clear that England would not satisfy the aspirations of Ireland and if there was any rational chance of success, an attempt should be made to rebel.

## The Flax Industry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—In the recent publication in these dispatches of the letter received by Prof. Willet, assistant secretary of agriculture, respecting the extension of a machine that will take the flax from the stalk without wetting, the department has been burdened with letters on the subject, showing a national interest. A letter was received from a manufacturer in the northwest who has invested nearly \$200,000 in the business of flax making which has produced a deep impression on the department. He says he has made two trips to France and Belgium and has seen

the operations of the machines referred to in the original letter and he confirms all that is claimed. He further agrees with the original writer that the country is on the verge of a great revolution in the production and manufacture of flax. Considerable interest is shown in the correspondence in the success and the expenditure of the flax industry and the extent of the difficulties and burdens which it is said are forced upon the farmers of the northwest by the twine trust. The letter says that the price of twine has been increased by the trust until it costs an farmer a bushel of oats for every pound of twine and they are clamoring for relief. In Michigan the legislature appointed a committee to investigate and report on the existence of introducing a manufacture of twine in the prisons as a means of relief, but their inquiry developed the fact, Prof. Willet says, that the corner of the trust extend to the raw material itself, and the department is considering in connection with the flax question the whole subject of the growth of fibrous plants, ramie, hemp and jute.

## KANSAS WANTS THEM.

Some of Kansas City's Grain Men May Cross the Kaw.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24.—The war of factions among the Kansas City grain men has taken another turn and it now looks as though the elevator men will retreat across the Kansas border and thus escape the provisions of the proposed inspection law. R. W. Billiker, president to the Kansas City, Kan., board of trade, and a large delegation called upon several of the grain men, members of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and invited them to come over to Kansas. A meeting will be held to determine what shall be done. The feeling among the elevator men is that the law will spoil their business, and that Kansas is the best move to make. Those on the other side of the house declare that the governor cannot do a better thing for the grain business of Kansas City than to sign the bill.

## A Vigorous Protest.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 24.—When the Postoffice grain inspection bill was taken up to be signed by the president of the senate, Senators McGrath, McGinnis, Kerwin, Miller and Headlee joined in a sworn protest against the signing of the bill, on the grounds that the bill was not, as provided in section 26, article 4, of the constitution, read on three different days, nor read at any time or day in the senate; that the bill contains more than one subject, and that the subject of the bill is not clearly expressed in the title.

The bill was signed, all the same, and sent to the governor for his signature. This action on the part of the opponents of the bill was more than one subject, and that the subject of the bill is not clearly expressed in the title.

## The Object of the League.

LONDON, May 25.—William O'Brien continued his testimony before the Parnell commission. The league, he said, was founded chiefly to oppose secret landlord combinations. The landlords had formed a combination having a nominal capital of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out evictions by the wholesale, and replacing the evicted tenants and colonies of tenants from other countries. He had been a member of the committee of the league since its organization, and had never heard a suggestion to encourage outing. The witness did not consider boycotting unconstitutional. It was simply Irish for black-balling.

## The Knights at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., May 25.—At the meeting of the Knights of Pythias, Topeka was unanimously chosen as the next place of meeting and the general feeling among the visiting knights and local lodges is that Topeka should be made the permanent place of meeting, though all are unstinted in their praise of Leavenworth's reception and entertainment of their guests.

The being but one entry for the band contest, the prize of \$100 was forfeited, it was decided Marshall's Military band, of Topeka, was entitled to something and \$100 was voted to them.

## Trophies From the North Pole.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Lord and Lady Londale sailed on the steamer Celtic of the White Star line, for England, his lordship being compelled to rejoin his regiment on June 11. Packed down in the hold were cases containing over five hundred specimens of birds and skeletons of animals that the explorer had collected in his northern tour. During the voyage he will occupy himself with the preparation of a report to be presented at the next meeting of the Royal Geographical society.

## Rain and Wind in Eastern New York.

TROY, N. Y., May 25.—The most disastrous May storm and freshest that has occurred in many years was experienced at Saratoga, where the rain was so heavy that the crops on the lowlands were ruined. Four inches of water fell at Comstock, Washington county, and the crops were badly damaged. A furious storm of wind, rain and hail fell at Sandy Hill and vicinity. Considerable damage was done to crops by the storm. The Hudson river has risen about three feet at Troy owing to the rains.

## Reunion of Logan's 103.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 24.—Sunday last was the fourth anniversary of the memorable struggle which resulted in the election of General John A. Logan to the United States senate, and in commemoration of the fact the members of the society of the Logan 103 are holding their annual reunion.

Only twenty of that famous 103 are in the present legislature, twelve in the senate and eight in the house. The reunion will be a banquet at the Lealand over which Senator Bogardus will preside.

## A Waterloo Veteran.

UTICA, N. Y., May 25.—Martin Yagosa, of Little Falls, who will soon celebrate his hundredth birthday, was a soldier of Wellington's army and fought under him at Waterloo. He has vivid remembrances of the great battle and his mind is remarkably clear. He came to this country in 1830.

## A Democrat Elected.

CENTRALIA, ILL., May 25.—The returns so far received from the congressional election in the Nineteenth district indicates the election of J. R. Williams, the democratic candidate, over the republican, Ridgway. The election was to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Townshend.

## The Old Officers Elected.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders at St. Louis on May 8, met in this city and organized by the re-election of the old officers.

## Sent Back to England.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The ex-convict who arrived here from England last week and claimed that they had been assisted out here by the Prisoners' Aid society of London, was sent back by the order of Collector Erhardt.

## Papal Protest.

LONDON, May 25.—It is said that the pope will protest against the erection of the proposed monument in honor of Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher, who was burned as a heretic in 1600.

## GUTHRIE TOWN LOTS.

Startling News From Oklahoma, Via Chicago.

Soldiers Take Action to Stop a Riot Caused by the Enforcement of Orders of the City Council to Put Certain Claimants in Possession of Lots Claimed.

CHICAGO, May 27.—A dispatch from Guthrie, Ok., says: The soldiers were called out for the first time since the opening of Oklahoma and for several hours the city of Guthrie was practically under martial law. The meetings held every night for a week by the men who lost their lots through contest and by the opening of streets culminated in a riot.

One of the best lots in Guthrie was awarded by the board of arbitration to a man named Driscoll, of Chicago. An old man by the name of Diemer, of Kansas, occupied the front of the same lot with a tent. Driscoll erected a building on rollers ready to shore it to the front as soon as Diemer vacated. Recently the council passed an ordinance empowering the marshal to eject every person whose claim for a lot had been rejected by the arbitration board. This proceeding would affect over a thousand persons.

The city government made a test case of the Driscoll-Diemer contest. The marshal proceeded to remove Diemer and his tent. Immediately a mob of 1,300 men collected and drove the marshal away. The mob was about to attack the city hall when Captain Cavanaugh arrived upon the scene and dispersed the mob. The city authorities refused the request of Diemer. Diemer fought like a tiger and had to be dragged from his tent to the street. Driscoll's building was rolled forward. The mob attempted to tear the house to pieces, but this time the authorities were able to repulse the angry men without the aid of soldiers. Last night soldiers guarded the principal streets and more trouble is anticipated when the work of ejection is begun.

## THE SHERIFF ALARMED.

The Peace Officer at Braidwood, Illinois, Fears Violence by Striking Miners.

JOLIET, ILL., May 28.—The expected trouble at the Braidwood mines did not occur as none of the men attempted to go to work. Some of the strikers threw a couple of dynamite bombs upon the property of the Wilmington coal association, which exploded with a loud noise and which startled the Braidwood people considerably. It was thought an effort was being made by the strikers to destroy the mines. The men who are willing to go to work at the Braidwood mines are if they attempt to enter the mines, the desperate Italians will carry out their threats of setting fire to the mines. Sheriff Huston has telegraphed Governor Fifer that the mayor of Braidwood had called upon him to protect property and that he had been to Braidwood to find the situation very critical, and was fearful that he could not preserve the peace and protect the property and lives without the aid of the militia. The governor telegraphed the sheriff that he must preserve the peace and protect the lives and property of the miners and the operation of the mines even to the calling out of the militia. It is thought that no attempt will be made to resume work in the mines before Monday.

PRINCETON, ILL., May 28.—Sheriff Anderson has been on guard the last two weeks at Princeton, where a mining town is east of here. The city marshal has left with reinforcements. A riot is anticipated, as the striking members of Lasselle and Streator have threatened to close the mines by force. The coal mines at Slatonville are the only ones in operation in the northern part of the state.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 28.—Two miners who compose a committee of the Clay county miners are here soliciting aid. They state that the miners are suffering from want and that the destitution in many of the families is terrible. Of the 1,800 miners who are on strike, only 100 are working. The 10 per cent. reduction, hardly one-tenth have any means to live upon. Many are leaving the country, but those having families are powerless to get away.

## A Big Wreck on the "Frisco."

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—A west bound train on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, was wrecked at a point three miles west of Sullivan, Mo., which is sixty-eight miles west of St. Louis. Not a passenger escaped unhurt. Forty-five are known to have been seriously injured, though no deaths are yet reported.

The train was running at a high rate of speed when suddenly, and without warning, the track gave way and the locomotive and baggage car, and five coaches, went over the embankment. The train men and those who were only slightly injured at once set to work to prevent the additional horror of a fire in which they succeeded, and turned their attention to the more unfortunate injured and in a very short time forty-five passengers, all badly hurt, had been released from the debris.

A temporary hospital was improvised at Sullivan, and the most seriously injured were taken there, while others were brought to St. Louis on the relief train. The wounded are under the care of Dr. McIntyre, chief surgeon of the road. Who removed the spikes and plates are not known, but the supposition is that the work was done by train robbers who wanted to hold up the train. Sixty no robbers put appearance, and if the accident was caused by them they must have either weakened or thrown the wrong train and were not prepared to do their work at the time. The road officials claim it was a clear case of train wreck.

The same train was a large body of physicians returning from Springfield, where the State Medical convention is being held, and rendered valuable assistance in caring for the injured.

In the list of injured there are no Kansas names. General Manager Morrill has offered a reward of \$1,000 for information which will lead to the detection of the party or parties who removed the bolts from the fish plates and held up the train. Sixty no robbers put appearance, and if the accident was caused by them they must have either weakened or thrown the wrong train and were not prepared to do their work at the time. The road officials claim it was a clear case of train wreck.

Commander Warner and the Railroad. MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 23.—William Warner commander-in-chief G. A. R., arrived here with part of his staff to consult with reference to securing a 1 cent rate to the encampment in August. It was decided to send the following letter to the chairman of the several passenger associations in the United States:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, KANSAS CITY, MO. Sir: As the time approaches for the holding of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Milwaukee there is a great and growing dissatisfaction in all the departments of this organization at the failure of your association to fix what is deemed a reasonable fare to and from the encampment. When Milwaukee was selected as the place for our next meeting, assurance was given that the rate of fare to that city should not exceed that given to and from Columbus by the various railroads last year. This promise has not been kept. If this result had been anticipated the encampment would not have been located at Milwaukee or any other city without proper guarantee. This failure is thought to be unjust, and I am assured from reliable information received from comrades throughout the United States, will greatly diminish the attendance. I ask therefore that your association at an early day fix a rate for the coming national encampment of 1 cent a mile. This I feel warranted in saying will prove satisfactory to the old comrades. This request I make in the name of the half of 400,000 old veterans who request I feel sure will receive favorable consideration at your hands.

## Pension Payments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The pension appropriation act for the current fiscal year appropriated \$80,400,000 for the payment of pensions and \$8,000,000 was also appropriated for the same purpose to meet a three-month deficiency, making the total appropriations \$88,400,000. This whole amount will be necessary to meet the demands of pensioners, and it is said that there will be a deficiency, but it is said at the pension office that there is no truth in the statement that \$80,000,000 will be expended for pensions during the fiscal year.

Mr. H. C. Bell, chief of the agents' division of the pension office, who is intrusted with the duty of seeing to the expenditure of pension appropriations, says that it is true that \$88,400,000 appropriated for pensions has all been drawn from the treasury, but that more than \$16,000,000 of the amount drawn out is in the hands of the sixteen United States pension agents with which to meet quarterly payments of pensions which fall due on the 4th of next month. It is thought that this amount will nearly suffice until July 1, when the appropriation for the next fiscal year will become available, though, it is said that some of the agents may run out before that time. Mr. Bell says that the appropriation for the next fiscal year, \$80,400,000, is too small and that there will be a deficiency of about \$15,000,000.

Ex-Commissioner Black, he says, did not ask for enough money to prevent a deficiency even on the basis of expenditure then existing. The pension list at the time the appropriation was made was, and it is still constantly increasing, so that it is evident that if we expend \$88,400,000 this year, \$80,400,000 for the next year will be wholly inadequate.

## A Pension Hearing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Commissioner of Pensions Tanner accorded a hearing to a representative of a class of pensioners who lost both an arm and a leg in the service, one on both sides of the body. The present rating for such disability varies from \$6 to \$30 per month, according to the degree of disability incurred, and the pensioners of this class, of whom there are said to be about twenty, insisted that they should be rated at \$75 per month. Pension Attorney Bigelow made the principal argument in the discussion of the question following the argument. The commissioner, in rendering his decision, held that it was a fair construction of the statute justified the payment of \$72 per month to pensioners whose disability is such as above indicated.

## Guthrie's Tribulations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—Inspector Pickler's report to the interior department shows the situation at Guthrie as far from harmonious. The people charge the city government with favoring those who were on the ground illegally, before the hour set by law and the proclamation of the president. This council was named by a committee of seven appointed at a mass meeting. There is now a demand that a new city government be immediately elected by ballot.

The present council, the inspector reports, has created offices with out stint, with large pay; it is levying and collecting occupation taxes of \$5 a month, and squandering the money, giving no account of collections or expenditures. An election will likely result in a few days.

## Pensions to Kansans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The following pensions have been granted to Kansans: Original—Invalid—Calvin Hayercraft, John W. Leeh, Henry F. Clafin, Timothy Mcsey, Gabriel Sellers, Vin. W. Little, Dr. H. Roark, (deceased), Jas. A. Mcneely, Richard Caldwell, Francis M. Hancock, Geo. W. Dickenson.

Increase—Samuel Weston, Revers Banks, John W. Fowler. Original—Widows, etc.—Anna, mother of Anderson W. Campbell, Martha, widow of George W. Bromley.

## Skeletons of the Mound Builders.

WATERLOO, ILL., May 27.—Prof. Webster, of Charles City, who investigated the ancient mounds near this place a few weeks ago, has just finished opening five mounds near Bradford in Chickasaw county. He found in them skeletons fairly well preserved skeletons. The skulls of all of them showed the same characteristics of low development that were shown by the skeletons near Floyd. From his investigations, Prof. Webster is of the opinion that there was quite a population in the upper Cedar valley in prehistoric times.